EVALUATION POINTS OF THE LANDSCAPE. THE BASIC CLASSIFICATION.

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Classification of landscapes. Its basic contents.

In landscape geography, the following theories have existed for a long time.
The classification of landscapes as natural landscapes and cultural landscapes.

The author's thoughts are as follows.
This theory is an inappropriate classification. The classification of landscape should be done as follows.

(1)
Natural landscape.
Natural landscapes can be divided into two types: inorganic landscapes and organic landscapes.
- Inorganic landscapes. Example. Volcanoes. Rocks. Water.
- Organic landscape. Examples. The smell of alcohol.

As a type of organic landscape, there is a living thing landscape.

Living things can be divided into the following two types.
- Static living things. Living things that are static and motionless. Example. Plants.
- Dynamic living things. Living things that are dynamic and moves around. Examples. Animals. Human beings.

Living thing landscapes can be divided into two types.
- Static Living thing Landscape. A landscape formed by static, motionless living things.
- Dynamic living thing landscape. A landscape formed by dynamic,

moving living things.

As a kind of dynamic living things landscape, there is a human
landscape or artificial landscape.
An artificial landscape is a type of natural landscape.

Example.
- Inorganic landscape. Wind. Waves. Volcanoes. High mountains.
Plateau. Hot springs. Rocks. Water. Sky. Clouds. Weather. Starry
sky.
- Organic landscape. Non-living thing. Smell of alcohol.
- Organic landscape. Static living thing landscape. Fresh green.
Flowers. Moss.
- Organic landscape. Dynamic living thing landscape. Non-human.
Bird's nest. Monkey eating. Horse galloping.
- Organic landscape. Dynamic living thing landscape. Artificial
landscape. Cityscape. Lights.

Examples. Enjoyment of volcanic landscape. Inorganic landscape.

Being able to feel the strong smell of the volcano.
- Hot springs and fumaroles.
- Strong sulfur smell.
- Terrible hell-like scenery. To be able to go very close to the
fumaroles.
- To be able to go very close to the danger zone.

(2)
Living thing landscapes can be divided into two types: genetic
landscapes and cultural landscapes.
- Genetic landscapes. A landscape formed by the inborn, inherited
behavior of living things.
- Cultural landscape. A landscape formed by the acquired, learned
behavior of living things.

Cultural landscape.
All living things, including but not limited to humans, has the

capacity to generate cultural landscapes.
That living things have the ability to perform acquired learning.
That living things have the ability to leave cultural descendants by doing so.
Example. A crow's yardstick.

Landscape assessment points. Identification of them. Its working procedure.

Example.
(1)
To pick up introduction keywords and phrases from the Internet sites that introduce scenic spots.

(reference)
The original data used to extract evaluation points.

Beautiful scenery you must see at least once! 125 inspiring "spectacular spots" all over Japan!
https://www.jalan.net/news/article/99990/

(2)
The key words and phrases used to summarize the content.

(3)
Manually generate a number of more general concepts that integrate the content.

Generation of evaluation points. The prerequisite knowledge that will be used as a reference.
It is the following content.

(1)
The conditions of a good landscape. Its classification.

The hobby of seeking a good landscape.
Landscape fans. Landscape enthusiasts. Fans of spectacular scenery. Spectacle mania. Its analysis. Traveling in search of a spectacular view.

The conditions of a good landscape for living things. What is it? Its content can be analyzed as follows.
- Physiological aspects.
-- Examples.
--- The health of a living thing is enhanced by encountering a good landscape.

- Psychological aspects.
-- Examples.
--- Sensory aspects. The five senses.
---- Vision. Hearing. Touch. Taste. Sense of smell.
---- The pleasurable experience of encountering a good landscape in terms of each of the senses.

- Social aspects.
-- Examples.
--- The fact that the landscape reflects socially desirable values.
Example. Establishment of national parks by the state.

(2)
Classification of beauty. Neuroaesthetics. Psychology.

- sensory aspects. Heat. Coldness. Loudness. Exquisiteness. Subtlety.
- Emotional aspects. Pleasant sensations. Emotions. Fear. Attraction. Pleasantness. Wanting to revisit.
- Intellectual aspects. Analysis of complex patterns.

(3)
External factors that contribute to the behavior of living things. Its classification. Psychology.

- Giving pleasant sensations.
- Discomfort.

- Exciting.
- Sedation.

- To make sleep.
- Waking up.

(4)
Contents of pleasant sensations. Classification by senses. Five senses. Psychology.

- vision.
-- Colors. Colorfulness. Splendor of color schemes. Beauty of the color scheme. Examples. A carpet of fresh greenery.
-- Brightness. Example. Sunlight at sunrise. Night view of a city.
-- Expansiveness of vision. Example. Panoramic view from a mountaintop.
-- Transparency. Clarity. Example. The clear air of a mountain in winter.
-- Looking good. Example. A waterfall of impressive size.

- Hearing.
-- Sound. Example. The sound of falling water in a waterfall.

- Tactile.
-- Gentleness. Example. The gentle sensation of a gentle breeze against the skin.
-- Temperature. Example. The cool sensation of alpine lake water against your skin.
-- Hardness. Example. The hard sensation of a rocky surface against the skin.

-- Smoothness. Example. The sensation of smoothness on the surface of a stone in a canyon.

- Taste.
-- Taste. Example. The delicious air in the mountains.

- Sense of smell.
-- Intensity. Oddity. Example. Sulfur smell of a volcano.

Evaluation points of the landscape. Its content classification.

Essential evaluation points of the landscape. Its content classification.

(1)
Understanding of space.

- Spatial expansiveness. Spatial openness. Spatial univocality. The effectiveness of the view. The angle at which the view opens up is uniform. Example. A 360-degree panoramic view at the top of a high mountain on a clear day.
- Spatial three-dimensionality. Spatial realism. Example. Seeing a real mountain, not a photographic mountain.

- Spatial composition. Good spatial balance. Good proportion to the overall space. Example. Silhouette of Mount Fuji in Japan.

- Spatial aeriality. Example. The ability to walk in the air. Lift.

Ropeway.

- Spatial overhead viewability. The ability to look down. Example. Sea of clouds from the top of a mountain. The possibility of looking up. A large waterfall.

- Spatial clarity.
-- To be deep and clear. To be able to see deeply. Example. A lake with good water quality.
-- To be able to see far into the distance. Example. A mountainous area with clean air and clear skies.

- Spatial intimacy. Spatial intimacy. Spatially, domesticity. Spatial exclusivity or closure. Example. Intimate contact with small animals in captivity in an alpine museum.

(2)
Acceptance of external stimuli. Response to external stimuli.

- Magnitude of activity on stimuli. Example. The spouting of hot springs. Spouting of steam from a volcano.
- Magnitude of the scale of the stimulus. Example. A large mountain. A sea of clouds from a high mountain top.

- The dynamic of the stimulus.
-- The magnitude of the rise. Example. Climbing a high mountain.
-- The magnitude of the degree of descent. Example. Falling water of a large waterfall.

- The magnitude of the power of the stimulus. Impressiveness on the stimulus. Example. Seeing the entirety of a tall, long mountain range up close.

- Variety of stimuli. Variety of stimuli. The ability to enjoy something from many different angles. Colorfulness. Example. Variety of views when driving on winding roads. Colorfulness of autumn leaves in high mountains.
- The suddenness of the stimulus. Example. Rushing down the rapids of a large river.

- Depth of stimulus. Distantness of the stimulus. Example. A deep waterfall. A high mountain range seen far away.

- Harmony over stimulus. Beauty on the stimulus. Cleanliness on the stimulus. Good composition on stimulus. Good balance on the stimulus. Stylishness on stimulus. Alignment in the stimulus. Example. Beautiful silhouette of a high mountain.

- Contrast in the stimulus. Clarity of the stimulus. Clearness. Clarity. Example. The ridges of an alpine mountain range, clearly visible in the sky under a clear sky.
- Strength of stimulus impact. Surprising. Novelty of the stimulus. Unusualness of the stimulus. Greatness of the stimulus. Exuberance of the stimulus. Example. A waterfall with a large scale of fall and an abundance of water that you have never seen before.
- Novelty of the stimulus. Initial nature of the stimulus. Example. A mountainous area that you are visiting for the first time.
- Unexpectedness in terms of stimulus. Unfamiliarity on the stimulus. Example. An exotic feeling in a famous city you visited.

- Linearity of stimulus. Directness of the stimulus. Example. A straight line of falling water from a large waterfall.

- Variation in the stimulus. Resistance to boredom in terms of stimulus. Example. The changing of the four seasons. The angle of the mountain view changes each time you drive on the road.
- Flow in the stimulus. Example. Rivers flowing with plenty of water without drying up. A gentle breeze blowing constantly.

- Calmness on stimulus. Peace on stimulus. Calmness on the stimulus. Relaxation on the stimulus surface. Stability on the stimulus surface. Example. Meditation in a quiet mountain.
- Ruggedness of the stimulus. Roughness of the stimulus. Harshness of stimulus. Example. Mountainous area. The surface of a mountain where strange rocks are exposed. Ice pillars in severe winter.
- Calmness of the stimulus. Restfulness of the stimulus. Calmness of the stimulus. Example. A highland area with rolling grasslands.
- Prettyness of stimulus. Gentleness of the stimulus. Familiarity of a

stimulus. Example. Small alpine animals. Flowers of alpine plants.

- Comfort over stimulus. Moderate warmth. Moderate coolness. Moderate brightness. Moderate color intensity. Example. Summer, summer escape to the highlands.
- Exhilaration over stimulation. Example. Being able to take in a pleasant breeze.
- Coolness on stimulus. Stimulating cleanliness. Example. The presence of clear water.

- Stimulus superiority. Competence on stimulus. Example. The most beautiful cherry blossoms in full bloom.
- stimulus quality. Example. Good quality of water.

- Stimulus richness. Example. Abundance of hot water in a hot spring. Abundance of water in a ravine.
- Fullness on stimulus. Example. To enjoy looking at cherry blossoms in full bloom.
- Forestiness on stimulus. The presence of a conspicuous object in a forest. Example. A large number of large windmills standing in a forest on a hill.

- Generalized nature of stimulus. The universality of the stimulus. Example. Being able to feel the high mountain air all over your body.

- Directness of access to the stimulus surface. Exposure to the stimulus. Example. An open-air bath.

- The ability to complete the collection of various stimuli. Example. To be able to go around the lake. Fuji in each season.
- To be able to be greedy in acquiring various stimuli. Example. To be able to enjoy both the mountains and the sea at once.

- The stimulus should be fantastic. In terms of stimulation, the feeling of being lost. The stimulus should give you a sense of wonder. Example. To be enveloped by a haze or mist on an alpine mountain.

- To be able to maintain your own pace in terms of stimulation. To be able to appreciate an object slowly without being rushed. Example. To be able to appreciate a famous waterfall during the off-season.

- Responsiveness in terms of stimulation. Example. The scenery should be worth seeing. The fresh greenery of the high mountains.
- Positive stimulus. To be encouraged by the landscape. Feedback from the landscape. To be able to enjoy the scenery even passively. Example. Splashing water from a large waterfall.

- In terms of stimulation, there should be no boredom. To be able to look at an object for a long time. No matter how many times or for how long you look at the object, you will never get tired of it. To be able to revisit the object as many times as you want. Example. To like the same waterfall and visit it again and again.

(3)
The solution to living thing's own internal problems.

- Tiredness in daily living things. Its resolution.
- Stress in daily living things. Its relief.
- Anxiety in daily living things. Its resolution.
- Mundanity in daily living things. Its resolution.
- Boredom in daily living things. Its resolution.
- Spiritual thirst in daily living things. Its resolution.

-- Comfort. Healing. Calmness. Being an oasis of the mind. Restfulness. Restorative. Tranquility. Idyllic. Paradise. Examples. The ability to escape from the heat. Paradise in the sky.
-- Explosion. Divergence. To be able to experience safe fear. To experience a safe thrill. Example. Crossing a suspension bridge.
-- To have an extraordinary experience. To have an extraordinary experience. Example. To climb a high mountain, which is not normally possible.
-- Temporary separation from society. To go to an uninhabited

place. Example. To go to an uninhabited mountainous area or beach.
-- To be refreshed. To be moved. Example. To be moved by the beauty of alpine silhouettes.
-- To be able to experience the joy of discovery. Example. Discovering a new attraction of a waterfall that you had not noticed before.
-- To be able to experience a sense of satisfaction. To be able to spend a luxurious time. Example. Spending a fulfilling vacation in a highland summer resort.
-- To be able to gain a sense of attachment. To like an object. To love an object. To want to revisit an object again and again. Example. To like a mountain that you have climbed once, and then to visit it again and again.

- Transcending barriers. To overcome a barrier.
-- Example. To cross a mountain pass. To climb a high mountain. To go over a steep pass.
- Transcending Limits. To go over the limit.
-- Example. To climb a high mountain for the first time that was previously impossible to reach.

(reference)
An essential evaluation point of a landscape. Other characteristic content.

- To be covered one's person by a beautiful being. Example. A tunnel of cherry blossoms.
- The feeling of being surrounded by a great being. Example. To feel embraced by nature.

- To be able to feel the breath of living things. Example. A carpet of fresh greenery.
- The presence of water, the source of living things. To be able to feel it. Example. A ravine. Streams. Lake. Splashing water.

- To be able to ensure positional centrality. Example. A view from the center of a lake.

- Living thing's built-in sense of climate comfort.
-- Coolness in a hot climate. Example. Seeking refuge from the heat.
-- Warmth in a cold climate. Example. A desire to soak in hot spring water in a cool climate.

-- The killer stimulus for living things on the pleasure side.
-- Example.
--- The feeling of a beautiful jewel. Emerald green color.
--- Wide vistas and views of high mountains.
--- Bathing in hot springs in volcanic areas.

Incidental evaluation points of the landscape. Its content classification.

- Health-enhancing effects. Example. Bathing in a hot spring.
- To have the effect of improving muscle strength. Example. Physical exercise. Sports experience.

- Easy access. Ease of experience. Ease of walking. Ease of exploration. Easy to tour. Ability to see up close. Accessible to beginners. Easy to reach. Can be reached at any time. Example. A famous mountain tourist destination with a highly developed public transportation system.

- Difficulty in reaching the destination. Being an unexplored region. Uninhabited land. Example. Travel to unexplored stations.
- Undeveloped. To have a sense of wildness. Uncivilized. Not vulgarized. Untouched. Remaining untouched nature. Example. Traveling to a sparsely populated, obscure tourist destination.

- Familiarity. To have a brand. Authority. Endorsement by a higher social class. Example. A famous mountainous area designated by the state as a national park.

- High level of religiosity. A power spot. Mysteriousness. Example. A famous alpine mountain where mountain worship is popular.
- High love fulfillment. It should be a date spot. Example. A famous waterfall that many couples in love visit.
- Many things to see. It should be a sightseeing spot. Having specialties. The ability to buy souvenirs. Example. A famous tourist spot where souvenirs are sold.

- High historicity. Example. To confirm the historical origin of mountain worship in a famous high mountain.

- Limitedness in terms of existence. The existence of a place is known only to a few people. Example. A large waterfall that is still in a state of obscurity.
- Existence of something that exists only there. Being the only one. Example. Mount Fuji in Japan.

- To be perennial. To be enjoyed throughout the year. Example. A low volcano in a region where it does not snow.

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